

Mr. McDowell waived his motion. And the Clerk made further progress in reading.

Mr. Bayley rose and said, that, as the reading of the memorial did not appear to be attended to, he would move that the further reading would be dispensed with, and that it lie on the table and be printed. This motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Mr. Bayley moved that the House now proceed to elect a printer for the House of Representatives for the 29th Congress.

Mr. Garrett Davis moved to amend the motion as follows:

"Strike out all after the word 'Resolved,' and insert the words 'That a committee of five be appointed to let the printing of this House to the lowest bidder, after ten days' advertisement in the newspapers printed in this city; the person or persons to whom it may be let being required to give bond, with sufficient security, for the proper execution of the work; and the necessary printing in the mean time the Clerk of this House is required to have done by the printers for the last House.'"

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Here Mr. Davis was interrupted by appearance at the bar of the President's Private Secretary with the Annual Executive Message, which was received and read.

The reading of the message (which consumed an hour and fifty minutes) having been concluded—

Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, moved that the message do lie on the table, and that the usual number of copies thereof be printed.

Mr. C. also moved the previous question.

Mr. Broadhead sent to the table to have read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and that fifteen thousand copies with and twenty thousand without the accompanying documents be printed for the use of the House, and that the printing be done by the printers hereafter elected.

Mr. Chapman accepted this as a modification of his motion; and

The previous question was then seconded, put, and carried; and, under its operation, the resolution submitted by Mr. Broadhead, and accepted by Mr. Chapman as a modification of his motion, was agreed to.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

The Speaker then announced that the question recurred on the motion of Mr. Bayley, that the House proceed to the election of a Public Printer, and on his amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Garrett Davis, which were under consideration when the message of the President was received.

Mr. G. Davis, who was entitled to the floor, said that, at this late hour of the day, (it was 3 o'clock, P. M.) he felt reluctance at resuming his argument, and would therefore move that the House adjourn.

And thereupon the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1845. The Vice President laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, and, on motion of Mr. Speight, five thousand extra copies of the document were ordered to be printed.

Also, a Report of the Treasurer of the United States, with copies of the accounts for the third and fourth quarters of 1844, and the first and second quarters of 1845. The resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. Breese giving the appointment of the Standing Committees of the Senate to the presiding officer, coming up in order, was laid over for another day.

Mr. Cameron presented the memorial of Joseph Noek, of the city of Philadelphia, praying compensation for loss sustained in consequence of the annulment of his contract for supplying the Post Office Department with mail locks and keys.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Speight was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be laid before the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, the report of the Board of Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, 1830," embracing the testimony on which the claims arising under said treaty have been allowed, together with the amount already issued.

Also, the following resolution offered by Mr. Allen on yesterday, was adopted:

Resolved, That in addition to the copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents hitherto ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, there be printed for the use of the Senate twenty-five thousand copies of the Message, together with so much of the accompanying documents as relates to the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Speight submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be communicated to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, such information as he may possess, or may speedily obtain, with respect to the practicability and utility of a Fort or Forts on Ship Island, on the coast of Mississippi, with a view to the protection of the coast.

The Senate then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1845.

The Vice President laid before the

Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the operations of that Department for the past year.

Mr. Hanneagan submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day:

Resolved, That the assistant messenger of the Senate be authorized by resolution of the 21st of February, 1855, to receive a continuance of the pay of a messenger for his future services in that capacity, and for the time he was so employed at the Executive session of the Senate in March, 1845.

The following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Breese, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That so much of the 34th rule as requires the appointment of the several standing committees by ballot at the present session be suspended, and that the appointment be made by the President of the Senate.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution—

Mr. Mangum rose and said he hoped, after the suggestions which had been made by him yesterday, that the honorable mover of this resolution would have been induced to refrain from pressing its adoption. He (Mr. M.) could have no objection, certainly no personal objection, to leave the matter entirely to the action of the present presiding officer. The ground on which he opposed the passage of the resolution was simply because he thought it involved, on the part of the Senate, an abandonment of their proper legislative duties. He had not had an opportunity, though he had them before him of looking into all the proceedings upon this subject. But the case was a very different one from that where the power of appointing the standing committees devolved upon a President pro tempore, because in the latter case he is an officer who is responsible to the Senate, and, in case he should abuse the discretionary power entrusted to him, he is liable to be removed. The Vice President of the United States, it seemed to him, is an officer who holds his office on a very different tenure, and who is in no respect responsible to the Senate for the manner in which he may discharge the trust confided to him. He did not know that it would at all affect the character of the committees to be appointed, whether the appointing power were exercised by the Vice President or by the Senate; yet, for decency sake, he would at least hope that no gentleman filling so high an office as that of Vice President, standing before the country in so responsible a position, would condescend to have thrust upon him this duty, where no responsibility attached. In the case of President pro tempore he was responsible not only to the country, but to that body, and must therefore show a proper deference to the will of the body; and this being the case, there was no material difference between this mode of making the appointments and balloting for them by the Senate.

But with regard to having a list made out by a meeting of Senators constituting a certain party, which list is to govern the appointments in the hands of the presiding officer, he (Mr. M.) could not suppose that the gentleman who now occupies the exalted position of Vice President of the United States would for a moment consent to suffer himself to be dictated to in that way.

He believed, from looking cursorily through the records of the Senate, it would be found that the power of appointing the committees was never conferred upon the presiding officer of that body until the year 1823. In 1835 it was exercised by Mr. Calhoun, then Vice President. But so dissatisfied was the Senate with the exercise of that power, that during that very session the whole matter was reviewed and the rule was rescinded. From that time forward the power was never exercised until 1837, when Col. Richard M. Johnson was Vice President; and the reason for its exercise then was that it was an extra session of Congress called for a special purpose, and it was not expected that matters of general legislation would be brought forward. The condition of the Treasury at that period it was which gave occasion for the extraordinary session. And this being the specific and well-known object, it was not thought necessary to rescind the rule on that occasion.

His objection to the resolution then came to this: he thought that to confer this power upon an officer in no wise responsible, would be on the part of the Senate an abdication of its duty, and that a great evil must arise from such a course. Suppose the presiding officer be opposed to a majority of the Senate, he would have it in his power to thwart the views of that majority. He cared not a button as to how the appointments were made in this particular instance, but he did desire that the exercise of its constitutional duties should rest with the Senate, unless they could be made to devolve upon an officer distinctly responsible to the Senate.

Mr. Allen said, before submitting the few observations which he designed to make in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina, he desired to say that the resolution now before the Senate had emanated from no caucus of the Democratic members of that body. It was not the dictate of party, nor was it the offspring, so far as he could judge, of any party-feeling which might exist in the Senate.

It was offered by the distinguished and judicious Senator from Illinois, because the Senator found that the recent practice of the Senate has been in strict conformity with the course prescribed in that resolution. Having, then, stated that the resolution proceed from no concerted action on the part of the Democratic portion of that body, he would proceed, with the leave of the Senate, to make a few remarks in answer to what had been said by the gentleman on the other side. And

first of all, as to the matter of responsibility, for that was the first point made by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina. The gentleman predicted his argument upon the idea that the presiding officer of this body does not stand in the relation of responsibility to this body which he would occupy if he were an officer temporarily presiding and elected by the Senate itself. His answer was, that the responsibility of that officer is even greater than that of an officer temporarily elected by the Senate. The responsibility of the Vice President of the United States it is true, not to the Senate, but the Senate's masters—the States and the People. His responsibility was a responsibility to the fount, the source, of all political authority. It was to that source from which he derived the right to preside, according to the terms of the constitution, over the deliberations of that body. Where could there be a higher responsibility, save that to Heaven itself, that the responsibility of a public officer to the great mass of the American people? It was a responsibility which operated more coercively than that which was due merely to the Senate of the United States.

But it might be said that an officer selected to preside temporarily over the Senate by that body itself, holds a more intimate relation to it than the Vice President of the United States can do, and that for this reason the Senate should hesitate to confide to that officer in the same manner and to the same extent as to the temporary one. This would be a good argument enough if the action of the Senate concerned the Senate only; but when it is recollected that the Senate is taken from the primary source of all authority, and responsible itself to the same source from which the Vice President derives his authority, the argument ceases to have any force. Is this an action of the Senate which concerns the Senate alone? No, sir; it has reference to the law-making power, and that power concerns the whole Republic.

But it was said there was a want of decency in this proceeding—

Mr. Mangum. The Senator entirely misunderstands what I said. I said, for the sake of decency I should be unwilling to presume that so distinguished an officer of the Government would submit to be dictated to by a portion of the body over which he is called to preside.

Mr. Allen. Precisely; and this is the best of all arguments why that distinguished officer should have the control of this matter, because, as the Senator says, he will act independently of all dictation. It is the very best of human reasons. The very argument used by the Senator in an argument in favor of the resolution. If the facts were the reverse of what they are—if that officer were subject to dictation, his argument would be a good argument, as he designed it, against the resolution.

The views of the Vice President are understood by the nation to be in conformity with the views of a majority of this body. The majority of this body is responsible to the country for the action of the body; and bearing this responsibility, it is but right that the majority should direct the action of the body.

After some further remarks from Mr. Allen, Mr. Breese made some remarks in support of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Benton, who quoted from the Register of Debates to show that the mode now proposed to be pursued was an unusual one, and that hitherto it had been considered objectionable.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Aitchison, Atherton, Breese, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Colquhoun, Dix, Fairfield, Jennings, Levy, Lewis, Miles, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turley—20. NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Benton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Britton, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Westcott—21.

So the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was resolved that the standing committees be elected on Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned over until Monday.

Foreign News.

From Bicknell's Reporter. SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

By the arrival at New York of the packet-ship "Queen of the West," we have foreign news four days later; and by the arrival at Boston of the Steamship Cambria, we have advices to the 18th ult. from Liverpool.

A Correspondent of the Commercial, a passenger on board the Steamer, writes "off Boston, Dec. 4—During the week following the sailing of the steamer 4th Nov., the Cotton Market remained in the same inactive state as then advised—week ending 14th Nov., a better feeling and larger sales. The consequence an 1-8d better could be done than at that time previous; the three days ending 18th Nov., there was no change.

That day we had "Great Britain" and Boston steamer of Nov. 1. Next day, (that when we sailed,) I think the feeling was duller, and I heard of the limits being still reduced on large orders for cotton sent out to the U. S.

The accounts of the Potato crop are still unfavorable. Corn markets keep steady; there will be disappointment in the United States that the government do not now seem to act on opening the ports, nor the averages for wheat (from its comparative inferior quality) seem to

act as quickly as expected in lowering the duty on foreign, which is still 15s per quarter, and not expected soon under 13s."

The rumors brought by the last arrival of a probable opening of the ports for bread stuffs, are not confirmed, but rather discontinued, though it is still believed that before long foreign wheat and flour will be admitted at the lowest rate of duty on the sliding scale.

The railway speculation continued active, though the Bank of England had raised the interest on discounts to 3½ per cent, and a further advance to 4 per cent was expected.

Professor Morse arrived in the Cambria. He has in charge the ratified treaty between Bavaria and the United States, transmitted by Henry Wheaton, United States Minister at Berlin; and also the proposed commercial treaty between Belgium and the United States. He has also despatches for the Department of State, and for Postmaster General, from Louis McLane, United States Minister to England.

Rufus Prime, Esq. of New York, is also a passenger in the Cambria, and bearer of despatches from the U. States Legation in Paris to the Department of State.

The Cambria, on Wednesday last, boarded and exchanged papers with steamship Britannia, from Boston. 2d instant, for Liverpool.

POTATOES.

The London Globe of the 17th of November says:

"There is a visible improvement in the quality of the potatoes introduced into the London market during the last few weeks."

Of the Potatoes the European Times says—

"The fine weather which has ruled in country during the last fortnight, enabled the farmer to take the best precautions for arresting the disease to which the Potatoes are subject, and much good has been done in the way of saving what was thought to have been irretrievably lost."

Nevertheless, it is clear, from all that has transpired, that the injury to the excellent has been very serious, and as far as the poor of Ireland are concerned, the evil must cause hardship, and its concomitant—disease.

THE PORTS NOT OPENED.

The Steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, which left Boston on the first of November, Halifax on the fourth, and St. John's (N. F.) on the ninth, (after being ashore on Cape Race,) arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

It appears settled that the ports will not be opened, and the European Times in the following article, ascribes this determination to the Duke of Wellington.

The state of England since we last addressed our readers, has been very peculiar, and extremely exciting. The feeling then was, that, pressed on all hands by the cries of the country and the urgency of the case, Ministers would open the ports by an order in Council for the free admission of every description of grain. Everything, in fact, indicated such a result.

The Cabinet had protracted, and, it was said, angry sittings; the fears of the public were becoming serious; the accounts of the potato crop from all parts of the country—we had almost said from all the world—especially from Ireland, were really alarming; the price of grain, until checked by the prevailing feeling that the corn-laws would be suspended, was rising daily.

All this combined with the panic in the share market, and the utter prostration of the buoyancy and speculation which existed only a short time previous in rampant impetuosity, caused the opening of the ports to be looked to with hope and with certainty, as a thing that must be. But the quidnuncs have been doomed to disappointment—THE PORTS WILL NOT BE OPENED!

Secrets, hermetically sealed, sometimes ooze out no one can tell how; and those who profess to be wise in the workings of Cabinets, declare that the opposition came, not from the First Minister of the Crown, but from the conqueror of Napoleon; that the commercial spirit of the Premier was overruled by the constitutional prejudices of the soldier; and that the old motto, *cedent arma togæ*, was in this case reversed. So runs the gossip of the clubs.

GRAIN.

A London letter says—Meanwhile the trade in Wheat has remained very quiet; and though no material change has occurred in prices at any of the leading provincial markets, an unwillingness to get into stocks has been very prevalent owing to which considerable difficulty has been experienced in disposing of the supplies brought forward by farmers at some of the markets in the agricultural districts.

Of spring corn the deliveries from the growers have been more than equal to the demand, and prices of barley and oats have tended downwards in all parts of the kingdom.

By our advices from Scotland, it appears that the dull accounts from the South had not been without influence on the trade in corn; and both at Edinburgh and Glasgow wheat was dull of sale, on Wednesday, while oats, barley, &c. were obtainable at reduced terms.

THE OREGON.

The Oregon Question was beginning to excite some alarm again, as the time approaches for the President's Message. Wilmer's Liverpool Times says—

"It is rumored here—the intelligence which came to hand yesterday by the Hibernia gave confirmation to the statement—that Mr. Polk will take high ground on the question. At any time of less depression than the present, such an

impression would have made itself felt on the market, and it may do so yet, as the intelligence by the Hibernia only came to hand when the business portion of the day had been partially consumed. This vexed question of the Oregon has it is said, occupied a great deal of the Cabinet's attention during their late frequent and protracted sittings, but on the Cotton market no perceptible impression has been made.

SUFFERING IN IRELAND.

Meetings have been held in Ireland, to take into consideration the state of the potato crop of the country, and resolutions were passed, and submitted to Sir Robert Peel, asking for the opening of the ports; to stop the distillation of grain, and the granting of a loan of a million and a half, to supply their present necessities. The following letter from the Prime Minister to Lord Cloncurry, the Chairman of the Mansion House Committee in Dublin, cities the specific suggestions submitted to him by the Committees, as follows:

Whitehall Nov. 10, 1845.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the 7th November, which bears your Lordship's signature, earnestly calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to the calamity with which Ireland is threatened by the failure, through disease of the potato crop, and suggesting for the consideration of the Government the following measures.

1. The opening of the ports of Ireland for all kinds of human food, free of duty.

2. The closing of the ports of Ireland against the exportation of oats, either ground or whole.

3. That the consumption of oats by cavalry regiments in Ireland be diminished as much as possible can be with safety to the public service.

4. That the distillation from grain be suspended in Ireland; due precaution being taken to prevent illicit distillation.

5. That there be immediately raised money, by way of loan, to the extent of one million and a half at least, and chargeable to Irish resources, such as the department of Woods and Forests, &c., and the amount of such loan be applied in the first instance to the increasing the quantity and decreasing the price of food in Ireland.

6. The forming of drannaries in each of the Poorlaw Unions and other localities throughout Ireland, as to bring food within the reach of all its inhabitants.

7. The setting the people to work without any delay, by urging on and assisting in the construction of railways, and also in the works of drainage, as recommended by the Government Commissioners, and other works of local utility.

I give full credit to the assurance that in making this communication, your Lordship and those who are parties to it are influenced by no other motive than the desire to aid the Government in the efforts they are making to avert or mitigate the impending evil.

I shall without delay submit this as I have submitted all other representations which have reached me on this painful subject, to my colleagues in the service of her Majesty.

Although considerations of public policy and of public duty prevent me from entering, in this acknowledgment of your Lordship's communication, into a discussion in respect to the advantage of the particular measure recommended for immediate adoption, yet I beg to assure your Lordship that the whole subject is occupying the unremitting attention of her Majesty's confidential advisers.

I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT PEEL.

The Lord Cloncurry. The Government obviously does not see the necessity of opening the ports, and the London Times denounces the Minister vehemently for blindness.

PAY UP!!!

ACCORDING to a late Law, unless the State tax due from the several counties be paid into the State Treasury by the 1st of January 1846, five per cent interest is to be added to the amount.—The collectors of Somerset county must therefore pay up immediately or costs will be made. F. WEIMER, JNO. R. KING, PETER BERKEY, Commissioners.

dec 2 '45

Valuable REAL ESTATE in Somerset, for sale on reasonable terms.

THE subscriber will sell the house and lot which he now occupies, situate on Main street in the Borough of Somerset, on accommodating terms.

Also, an out-lot, adjoining the borough, containing one entire square being in meadow and under good fence. Persons wishing to purchase cheap property will do well to call and examine.

septe 45 3m WM P SCPELL.

SPRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Addition township, Somerset county, a Red Steer

with some white on his back and belly, and a slit in his brislet, supposed to be about a year and a half old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

nov 25 '45 JOHN A MITCHELL.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Grack, late of Somerset county, dec'd; he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them without delay legally authenticated, and those who know themselves indebted to make immediate payment. ISAAC HUGUS, Admr. dec 9 '45-61

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike road company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Phillips, in Allegheny township, on the 1st Monday (5th day) of January next, to elect one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL, President.

nov 18 Bedford Inquirer publish 3 times and charge Company.

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$5 50 a 6 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 00 a 1 10
Rye, "	" a 0 50
Corn, "	50 a 0 55
Oats, "	35 a 0 40
Potatoes, "	31 a 0 37
Apples, "	31 a 0 37
" dried, "	37 a 0 50
Peaches dried, "	1 00 a 1 25
Butter, per pound,	15 a 0 18
Beef, "	3 a 0 4
Veal, "	3 a 0 5
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, "	10 a 0 12
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$4 40 a 4 50
Wheat,	0 75 a 0 80
Rye,	45 a 50
Corn,	49 a 00
Oats,	33 a 37
Barley,	00 a 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 00
Pork,	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	8 a 00
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 00 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	2 00 a 2 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 00
Seeds, Clover	4 00 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 37 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	2
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	2
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	—
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	pa
Doylstown Bank	pa
Eric Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Mount Pleasant	1
Stevensville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	2
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	15
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	14
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana, State Bank and branches, 1

State Scrip, \$5's, 3

Illinois, State Bank 40; Shawnetown —

Missouri, State bank 1